

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, : : MARCH 22, 1872.

PREMIUMS.

By way of inducing our friends in Lincoln and adjoining counties to subscribe for our paper, after this date, we make the following liberal offer: To each subscriber who desires it, and will pay so at the time of subscribing and paying the money (\$2), we will give 15 extra fine plants of the Kirtland Raspberry—which is a large, early red variety, and perfectly delicious. These plants alone are fully worth the price of our paper; but we have made such arrangements with nurserymen as to justify us in making this offer. Our object is to circulate our Journal all over interior Kentucky; and no efforts shall be spared to accomplish it. The plants can be had by ordering them from our office.

LABOR MEETING.

In New York city the other day, a few laborers met to get their heads together for a meeting of the "unemployed" thousands of that strange city, including men, women and children. To create as much excitement as possible and thereby make as much of a crowd as they could, these disaffected people had several covered wagons driven through the principal streets, upon which were emblazoned notices suggestive of the object of their meeting. On the day set apart for the assembling of this "grand convention," a band of music was present, stand fixed up, and the usual number of "orators" ready to do the spouting. A preamble and resolutions were read for the edification of the multitude, which, in themselves, were modest enough—barring a spirit of complaint at what seems to be inevitable fate. Here were gathered together a motley crew—some, perhaps, of those who had seen "better days," others who expect to eke out a subsistence by hook and by crook (principally the former) while a few, perhaps, were real laborers from a want of spirit to defend themselves from the cold reception of this selfish world.

This meeting of the "unemployed" affords an ample text for sermonizing, far better than many of our divines find in the political booth of the day, or that equally fruitful source—suicides and embezzlements. After the multitude had assembled, they were regaled by several "orations" (?) of the decidedly vulgar type. Oaths and imprecations interlarded their discourses; calling down vengeance upon the "rich and the aristocratic." In the minds of such a throng, riches are invariably associated with aristocracy.

Some men seem to think and act that a man who is able to live without manual labor, is a "non-producer," and hence an aristocrat. They seem to have no conception of the fact that away back in the years gone by, these same men who now live at ease, in a comfortable brown stone house, were, many of them, men who began life as poor and obscure as they are now, but, by dint of sobriety, industry and economy, accumulated and saved their earnings, instead of squandering and wasting them in beer gardens and liquor saloons. Many of those who assembled in that meeting, might have been men of influence to-day, and been living in ease and comfort, had they husbanded their earnings and lived lives of sobriety and honesty. The remedy for the evil complained of by these men, does not lie altogether in the direction they point out. Far from it. We venture to say that there is not, in the great city of New York, many persons who would long remain out of employment, if they would soberly and industriously attend to the work placed before them.

On the whole, this meeting is not without its lesson. It shows us one view of the world which we never had clearly defined before. In a republic like ours, men learn from the cradle, that all of them are equal. It is among the first lessons of their lives. But they do not learn that lesson correctly. Their ideas of "equality" are that all men should have an equal share of this world's goods, whether they labor for it or not. If they could have their way, a system of agrarianism would be set on foot, and the land, tenements, and hereditaments of all of us would be parcelled out to all, share and share alike. Yet, if this were done, a single decade would not pass before the same original disparity in amount would be found to exist. But we find this subject growing upon our minds, and must reserve further comment for a more convenient season.

TO OUR BUSINESS MEN.—You can't cut enough in a week to last you a whole year, and you can't advertise on that plan either. Injudicious advertising is like fishing where there is no fish. You need your lines to fall in the right place. If you can arouse curiosity by an advertisement, it's a great point gained. The fair sex don't hold all the curiosity in the world. A constant dropping will wear away a rock. Keep dropping your advertisements on the public through the medium of a live local newspaper, and increased sales and lively times at your place of business will be the result. Don't be afraid to use printer's ink.

The Senate of Kentucky has passed a bill providing for the establishment of an asylum for the treatment of insane, but having stricken out the provision making an appropriation of money for the purpose.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received the first number of the INTERIOR JOURNAL, the new paper just started at Stanford. We find it a well printed sheet, full of interesting matter, and bearing the marks of skillful editorial labor. We hope our friends may meet with the encouragement they deserve, in their new enterprise.—Kentucky Advocate.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

This is the title of a 32 column Democratic newspaper just started at Stanford, under the proprietorship of Messrs. Hilton and Campbell of that place. It is well gotten up, neatly printed, is filled with local news, and is placed at two dollars a year. We trust that the people of Lincoln may appreciate the difficulties attending the starting of a new paper, and from the failures that have preceded this last attempt furnish them a live paper, will give the publishers a hearty and liberal support. The cause sought to be upheld deserves such support, and the citizens of Stanford ought to see to it themselves that this endeavor shall be entirely successful.—Richmond Register.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

The first number of this new Kentucky Journal, dated March 8, of which we have seen so much in our exchanges far and near, by some mischance or over sight, did not reach us until yesterday. It is published by Messrs. Hilton and Campbell, proprietors, who will be aided in their editorial duties by H. T. Harris. The Journal has all the outside as well as inside appearance of a first class journal or country weekly, being filled, in each distinctly marked department, mostly of original articles of sensible comment on the news and current topics of the day, together with a full page of local matter. In their opening article the proprietors say: "Our highest aim is to make this journal an epitome of local news." Discarding extreme partisanship, they nevertheless "hoist the Democratic flag, believing that the principles of the Democratic party are wise and just." We tender them a cordial welcome to our exchange list, and our best wishes for the success of an enterprise so auspiciously begun.—Yeoman.

NEW PAPERS.

During the past week we have received and added to our exchange list the following candidates for public favor: The Interior Journal, published weekly at Stanford, Lincoln County, Ky., by Hilton and Campbell. The Journal is a very neat-looking eight column folio paper, of the Bourbon, or Hunter, Democratic persuasion. A good newspaper has long been a want of Stanford, and we hope that the Interior Journal will be encouraged and patronized by the citizens of Central Kentucky.—Louisville Commercial.

The first number of the Interior Journal is on our table. It is a new Democratic paper published at Stanford, Ky., by Hilton and Campbell, at \$2 a year in advance. We welcome these gentlemen to the editorial ranks, and wish them success in their laudable ambition to promote the interests of the community in which they live, and their own interest at the same time. There is much to be done in Kentucky to bring the noble old State to the front in work of material progress, and by no agency can it so well be accomplished as by advocacy of a liberal, enlightened policy on the part of the press.—Kentucky People.

The Interior Journal is the name of a large and handsomely-printed weekly newspaper just started at Stanford, Ky., by Messrs. Hilton and Campbell. The services of H. T. Harris, Esq., a lawyer and a gentleman of fine abilities and culture, have been secured in the editorial department. The Journal proposes to give its chief attention to the news of local interest, its conductors very sensibly taking the position that matter of that kind leads to county papers their chief attraction. In policies it is Democratic.—Courier Journal.

"YOU TICKLE ME AND I WILL TICKLE YOU."

We have received the first number of the "Interior Journal," a new paper just started at Stanford, Lincoln County, in this State. Under the head of "a good paper," the Journal says:

"The Paris True Kentuckian is among the best conducted papers that comes to our office. Like the Kentucky Advocate of Danville, it bears the impress of skillful management. Success to both."

The Journal is a large paper, published by Hilton and Campbell, H. T. Harris associate editor. It is a fine looking paper such as Lincoln county ought to take a pride in sustaining.—True Kentuckian.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

The first number of this new candidate for public favor, published at Stanford Ky., by Messrs. Hilton and Campbell, appeared on Friday last, the 8th inst. It is a handsome sheet of thirty-two columns, well filled with local and general news and other interesting matter, and furnished to subscribers at \$2 a year. H. T. Harris, Esq., will assist in the editorial department. A singular fatality has attended former efforts to establish a paper at Stanford, from which we hope this enterprise will be exempt.—Lebanon Standard.

An editor whose subscribers were remiss in payment, lately published the following announcement in his paper: To save our readers the trouble of sending their subscription by post, and to relieve two unfortunate, we will send to each of our debtors in the course of a few days, two collectors, one of whom has hardly recovered from the small pox and the other of whom has just taken the itch. The delinquents did not wait to be called on but paid their dues promptly.

SPECIALS.

McCallister & Craig, announce to the public, generally, that their Millinery department will be opened about the 15th of April with a full stock of everything belonging to a first class stock of millinery goods.

Attention Ladies.—W. H. Anderson is prepared to furnish "Leslie's, Godey's," "Demorest's," and other lady's magazines for the month of March, at 35cts per copy.

For Kid Gloves of all styles, shades, and colors, go to McCallister & Miller's.

Go to Severance and Miller's and see their new hoop skirts with Bustles attached.

Go to W. H. Anderson's for L. L. Dreth's Silver Skin Onion Sets.

Hill Onions, Hill Onions at W. H. Anderson's.

The largest stock of Men's white Shirts ever brought to Stanford can be seen at McCallister & Miller's.

New Spring Goods at Craig & McCallister's.

SEVERANCE & MILLER have just received a large stock of men's, women's and children's shoes.

Pennington, Cosson & Co., are receiving calicoes, bleached and brown cottons, for their great auction, commencing Monday, March, 25th 1872.

Who ever saw a "Star" shirt—rip—or one that didn't fit? Go to McCallister & Miller's for the *.

Go to E. B. Hayden's for Sole and Upper Leather, where you will find a good stock at low figures.

E. B. Hayden has the handsomest stock of edgings, insertings, and fancy trimmings ever opened in Stanford.

Come and see the new Standard trimmings. McCallister & Miller.

GENTLEMEN'S new style spring hats just received at Severance & Miller's.

Great Bargains at Craig & McCallister's.

SOMETHING NEW. Patent steel crape collars in plain black, and black and white for sale at Severance & Miller's.

D. E. James and W. R. Warren are itching to show you cheap goods at Craig & McCallister's.

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds for sale at W. H. Anderson's.

Craig & McCallister sell Prints at 10cts, and bleached Cottons at 12cts per yard.

An Invitation. Mr. E. R. Chenault requests us to inform his old customers that he is "still on hands," and can be found at the store of Severance & Miller. All those indebted to the late firm of Chenault & Higgins are urgently requested to call on him and settle up.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Lincoln County.

HAVING FILLED THE OFFICE OF Sheriff of this county during the past term, and thanking the people for their support in elevating me to that responsible position; I now declare myself a candidate for re-election—soliciting them that I shall, at all times, be ready to serve them faithfully in my official capacity—if elected.

W. G. SAUNDERS.

J. F. EDMISTON AUTHORIZES US TO announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln county at the next August election, promising, if elected, to make the people a good officer.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. P. Owsley and J. M. Rochester, under the firm name of Owsley & Rochester, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing to or on accounts or notes are requested to call and settle them immediately.

W. P. OWSLEY.

J. M. ROCHESTER.

The business will be continued by Jno. M. Rochester, who returns thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and solicits a continuance of the same.

W. P. OWSLEY.

N. R. T. Richards will occupy his place in the house, and wants every man, woman and child in the county to call and see him before the first of April.

WM. BALL, E. B. CALDWELL, E. D. PENNINGTON.

BALL & CO.

DEALERS IN CONFECTIONERIES.

Boots, Shoes, Notions, DRUGS.

Oils, Paints, Produce, Salt, &c., Main Street, Stanford, Ky.

CHAS. H. WINTER. PHIL KRAUS.

WINTER & KRAUS, MERCHANT TAILORS.

AND DEALERS IN GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Keep on hand a large variety of PIECE GOODS FOR CUSTOM USE, which we will sell at prices to suit the times.

TERMS CASH.

South West Corner Third and Jefferson Streets, under office Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky. —Ldm

CARSON & DODDS.

North Main Street, Stanford, Ky.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, at reasonable prices, all kinds of confectioneries, such as

CANDIES, TROPICAL FRUITS, Cocoa Nuts, Figs, Bananas, PRUNES, DATES,

Yante Currants, Lemons, Oranges &c. Also domestic fruits, such as apples, canned fruits, &c.

OYSTER and EATING SALOON. Lunch at all hours.

CIGARS and TOBACCO. 3-ly

New Spring Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS. GREAT BARGAINS.

—AT—

Craig & McCallister's.

We offer at great bargains a full stock of spring goods, consisting of

LYONS POPLINS, BLACK ALPACAS, FANCY ALPACAS, JAPANESE POPLINS, FRENCH JACONETS, GENAPPE GRENADINE, LAWNES, GRENADINES—Fancy and Black, SCOTCH GINGHAMS, LINEN POPLINS, PERCALES, HAMBURG EDGINGS, SWISSES, WHITE JACONETS, HOSIERY, SHAWLS, TARTANES, LACE COLLARS, LADIES' SHOES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

A full stock of Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, CHOICE STOCK OF JEWELRY.

Come and see the great rush for bargains. Mr. E. James shows goods with a smile.

L. W. SPEARS, DEALER IN Harness and Trotting Horses.

WILLIAM BREWER, DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Training and Trotting a Specialty. 3-2m.

TIN SHOP AND STOVES!

PETER STRAUB, WEST END STANFORD, KY.

I AM PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS of tin work at my shop near the Woolen Factory.

Always on hand and for sale Heating and Cooking Stoves, Odd Vessels, &c.

Steam Mill Boilers, And other mill machinery repaired at all times.

Tin and Copper Ware S. D. MYERS, Undertaker, East Main Street, STANFORD, KENTUCKY

Keeps constantly on hand

METALIC CASES.

CASKETS and SHROUDS. WOODEN COFFINS

Made to order on short notice.

PREPARED TO FURNISH PICTURE frames and mirror plates of all styles and sizes. A kind of furniture repaired.

Terms cash or thirty days with note negotiable and payable at one of the Stanford Banks.

N. B. All those indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle up immediately.

S. D. MYERS.

NO CURE NO CHARGE

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

5000 Reward offered to the Proprietors of any medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine cures within the same period of time as Dr. Filler's Vegetable Compound—this scientific prescription of an eminent educated physician, and the only reliable specific ever published.

\$2000 Reward offered to any Person proving to Dr. Filler, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the National University of Medicine in 1855, and Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

\$2000 Reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover the origin of Potash, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Filler's Vegetable Compound.

\$2000 Reward for the name of any preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia warranted and sold under a similar label guarantee, within the next year of date of issue, to cure or remove the same, paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. Full description of cure requiring guarantee must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and sealed, will be returned by mail with full address and instructions without any charge. Address letters to Dr. J. P. Filler, 48 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo. or to Dr. Filler, 48 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo. Other remedy is offered on such honorable terms.

\$2000 Reward offered for any cure of Neuralgia. Dr. Filler's RHEUMATISM SYRUP will not cure. The proof that no other specific cure is found in every community is proven by the fact that many years past and still suffering. If physicians could cure it, it would be a common thing. Dr. Filler's Vegetable Compound is sold by druggists at \$1.20 per bottle, or by letter \$2.00. Full information, with circular containing references to physicians, druggists, etc., may be obtained of W. H. ANDERSON, sole agent for Stanford.

W. P. MCKINNEY.

STANFORD Business Directory.

CONTRACTORS.

JOHN W. GILHAM, Carpenter.

ROBERT WEAREN, Carpenter.

BRADLEY & NEVINS, Carpenters.

JOHN T. ALLEN & SON, Carpenters.

HENRY WHEELER, Painter.

L. H. PROR, Painter.

WATTS & HIGGINS, Plasterers.

GEORGE MYERS, Brick Layer.

THOMAS J. ATKINS, Metal Roofing and Gutting.

TIMPLEY FLOW MANUFACTORY, West End Main, J. W. Wallace Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

CRAIG & MCALISTER, South Main Street.

E. B. HAYDEN, South Main Street.

PENNINGTON, COSSON & CO., South Main Street.

J. H. A. S. H. SHANKS, Opposite Court-house.

D. VANDEVEER, South Main Street.

SEVERANCE & MILLER, Sunny Side Main Street.

MCALISTER & MILLER, Old Fellow Building North Main Street.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

A. HER OWSELY, Atlas, Hartford, office Main Street.

JOHN S. OWSELY, Andra Cincinnati, office North Main.

JOHN J. McROBERTS, Triumph, Cincinnati, office North Main.

GEORGE D. WEAREN, Franklin, Hartford, North American, S. Main.

JOSEPH GRIMES, Andra, Cincinnati, office North Main.

F. CAMPBELL, Royal, Liverpool, England; Phoenix, Hartford, Interior Journal Office.

GROCERIES & CONFECTIONERIES.

G. D. WEAREN, South Main.

BALL & CO., Opposite Garvin House.

J. N. CRAIG, Masonic Building.

M. ELMORE, South Main Street.

J. B. WARREN, Post Office Building.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

WILLIAM DAUGHERTY, West End.

JESSE B. ALFORD, South Main Street.

JOHN W. WALLACE, West End.

DAUGHERTY & BARNETT, East End.

WATT FIELDS, Near Depot.

HOTELS.

GARVIN HOUSE, David Garvin, Proprietor, Court Square.

CARPENTER HOUSE, Corner Somerset and Main.

MYERS HOUSE, A. S. Myers, Prop., Corner Main and Depot.

COSSON HOUSE, North Corner Main and Church.

ATNA HOUSE, Near Depot.

MANUFACTURERS.

STANFORD WOOLLEN MILLS, R. Mattingly & Son, Proprietors, West End.

FLEM G. BRADY, Boots and Shoes, Near Garvin House.

THOMAS C. BAYB, Boots and Shoes, Masonic Building.

DENNIS & CLARK, Carriage Makers, West End.

DRUG STORES.

DUNN & OWSELY, North Main Street.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, South Main Street.

GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

A. OWSELY, Corner Main and Lancaster Streets.

A. G. PENDLETON, Opposite Garvin House.

MILLINERY.

MRS. L. BEAZLEY, One Door West Post Office.

MRS. T. DAVIS, Near Depot.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SAM S. MATTHEW, Corner Somerset and Main Streets.

SAM P. WHARTON, Post Office Building.

TIN SHOPS.

THOMAS J. ATKINS, Corner Main and Lancaster street—Up stairs.

PETER STRAUB, West End.

UNDERTAKER.

STROTHER D. MYERS, East End.

BANKS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF STANFORD, Lancaster Street.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, Corner Main and Lancaster Streets.

WAGON SHOPS.

WILLIAM DAUGHERTY, West End.

REUBEN FLORA, Near Depot.

LIVERY STABLES.

JESSE B. ALFORD, South Main Street.

JAMES E. BRUCE, Depot Street.

COAL DEALERS.

THOMAS BURNED, Lancaster Street.

JESSE B. ALFORD, South Main Street.

BOOTS and SHOES.

OWSELY & ROCHESTER, North Main Street.

JEWELER.

T. RICHARDS, North Main Street.</

Saddlery, Whips,
Everything in the saddlery line,
very lowest figures.
All Work Warranted.
Orders Promptly
Cash Prices Paid

Answers to Correspondents.

As far as we may be enabled by our own information, or by reference to proper sources; we propose to answer such brief questions in this column as our correspondents may propound, from time to time. If we are unable to answer, we shall say so.

STUDENT.—Caligula was a cruel Roman emperor. At the beginning of his reign he was a kind ruler, but soon became a great tyrant—often putting innocent people to death; and at one time wished that all his subjects had but one head, so that he might have the pleasure of cutting it off. He had human beings fed alive to wild beasts, in his palace. He met a fate which all tyrants should meet—namely, he was murdered.

INSURANCE.—We suppose the *Etna* insurance company took its name from mount *Etna*, a volcano in Sicily. The mountain is about two miles high, and is one hundred miles around its base. The crater forms a circle about three and a half miles around, and its top is covered with snow and smoke at the same time; and its sides bloom with vineyards and cultivated fields. The name signifies to burn, and is, therefore, a very appropriate name for an insurance company.

ROBERT.—Yes, there are some countries even in our own State, where a carriage for pleasure riding, is not owned by any inhabitant. So you have lost your bet; but we hope you will make no more bets. Leave such things to loafers and their associates.

BEGINNER.—For this section, plant several varieties of each of the small fruits—say for instance among strawberries, "Wilson's Albany," "Downer's Prolific" and "Kentucky," of raspberries, plant "Mammoth Cluster," "Dodd's Little" and "Kirchland" and, by all means, "Philadelphia." These will afford you luscious berries of both kinds, during the season of small fruits.

OLD FARMER.—We are always glad to have our "old farmers" ask questions, it is not too late for you to plant your children and grand-children their fruit, and sit under their shade, and it will add to the value of your farm if you will plant an orchard, and the expense, in these days of many nurseries, is a mere pittance. Select some early bearers, such as "Early Harvest," "Janet" and the "Maiden's Blush," especially the latter kind, and in five years you will have nice apples.

MERCHANT.—At present, the different branches of merchandise are quite full here, and some contemplate quitting business on account of so much competition. We cannot advise you to remove here as a merchant; however, if we should be pleased to move you as a citizen. Besides, "times are hard," and we would be slow to embark as a merchant anywhere in Kentucky.

PROGRESS.—This correspondent asks if orchard grass is considered desirable for this section. We have no personal experience with it, but all our information is to the effect that it is, in many respects equal to blue grass, and is some particularly superior to it; and, of course, is very "desirable" to our farmers. We hope the experiment will be made in all parts of our county during the ensuing winter months, with a view to testing its qualities thoroughly, if such a thing be possible in so short a time. We shall, from time to time, under appropriate heads, give our farmer friends all the information we can gather on this and kindred subjects.

ENQUIRER.—We cannot undertake to give you the "name, &c., of the best agricultural weekly paper published in our country." There are many published, but only a few of them worthy to be read. If you will subscribe for *Heath and Home*, published by Orange Judd & Co., New York; or *Rural New Yorker*, published in the same city by D. D. T. Moore; or the *Farmers' Home Journal*, published at Lexington Ky., you will get the full value of your money, and a most capital paper besides.

YOUNG POLITICIAN.—If you are much of a "politician," you ought to know by this time, unless you are a Rip Van-winkle sleeper, that the *Courier-Journal* and the *Louisville Daily Ledger* are both Democratic in politics, and the *Commercial* (Louisville) a Republican organ, and an able and dignified one at that.

No luxury was greater among the ancients than roses as an ornament or perfume. To enjoy the scent of roses they were shaken on the table, so that the dishes were completely surrounded. By an artificial contrivance, roses during meals descended on the guest from above. Helioabalus, in his folly, caused roses to be showered down upon his guests in such quantities that a number of them, being unable to extricate themselves, were suffocated in flowers. During meal times they reclined on cushions stuffed with rose leaves, or made a couch of leaves themselves. The floor, too, was strewn with roses, and in this custom great luxury was displayed. Cleopatra, at an enormous expense, procured roses for a feast she gave to Antony, and had them laid two cubits thick on the floor of the banquet room, and then had nets spread over the flowers in order to render the footing elastic. Helioabalus caused not only the banquet room, but the colonnades that led to them, to be covered with roses, interspersed with lilies, violets, hyacinths and narcissi, and walked out upon the flowery platform.

It has been frequently proved that to be kept sleek and healthy must be regular weekly allowance of salt.

When do Men Die?

Medical experience proves that, in chronic diseases, the greatest number of deaths occur just before dawn. This is eminently true of brain diseases and of all those related cases where death results from an exhaustion of power, through overwork, excessive excitement, or nervous prostration. It is at the hour of 5 o'clock in the morning, that the life force is at its ebb, and succumbs most readily to the assault of epilepsy, or paralysis, or of the fatal lethargy that comes in those vividly beautiful pictures-dreams for which medical science has as yet found no name, and of which it has taken no sufficient cognizance. Nine-tenths of those who die in this way expire in their sleep. In many such cases, if a friend were at hand to waken the sleeper when the attack comes on, or if he were to be awakened by some accidental noise, he might, by a few simple precautions, prolong his life for many years; for the shock which proves fatal to the man wrapped in deep sleep, when the system is passive and relaxed, would be victoriously repelled were it armed with all its waking energies. Men who do brain work, and who are on the shady side of forty, should be on their guard against this insidious enemy. They should beware of 5 o'clock A. M., for it is a perilous hour. Do you find yourself unable to sleep, when you retire for the night, exhausted with the day's work? Do you, in vain, turn from one side to the other? Does your brain persist in working when you would fain have it rest? Do old saws and scraps of rhyme, repeat themselves in your memory with wearisome iteration, defying your utmost efforts to silence them? Then I say to you, beware! You will be sure to sleep at last. It is only a question of time; for soon or late, nature will assert her rights.—*Medical Journal.*

The Cambridge Tanner.

There was that old tanner in Cambridge that the Cambridge boys laughed at, who, though he was wealthy, went on dressing skins. Downside was his name. And when you go to Boston and drink, not where the best liquor is, but where the best books are, you will be shown his library. And some of you would do well to remember that, after having accumulated a large property, he was satisfied, while possessing himself of the finest paintings, and of the works of the best minds, and cultivating his taste and acquiring knowledge, to remain a worker in leather. His collection of books was the finest in that region. And when I go to Boston, and I go where his engravings and colored drawings are, (in the Athenaeum I think it is,) whatever else I look at, I never fail to pay my respects to that collection of pictures; and I say all honor to the sturdy tanner, that was not ashamed to tan leather as long as he lived, and that said, "I can be a gentleman and a scholar, if I am a tanner." I love the smell of tan for his sake ever since.

A MOTHER a few days since, found a lost daughter in New York, under circumstances showing that the girl had fallen to the lowest depths in vice, though all the good was not crushed out, for she was deeply affected on meeting her mother. The police officer who was present at the meeting of the two kindly expressed sorrow for the mother's tears, that fell in a shower, and attempted to console her. "Oh, sir," said the mother, "these are not tears of sorrow; they are indeed, tears of joy at again seeing my darling child. She is now my own with all her faults." Could anything be more touching than that forgiveness of the mother, who could weep for joy at finding her child, who in every sense, seemed lost. There is a lesson for fathers who discard their daughters and son, on slight provocation; that lesson teaches that a parent never should repel a child, degraded as that child may have been. Forgive, as you hope to be forgiven.

SIMPLICITY is fast disappearing from our language. Be fine, be grand, or you are nothing. So a writer in one of the weekly periodicals must think to give this heading to his article, "New Elements of Hand Railing." Will he not follow it up with, "New Rudiments of Spouting," "New Germs of Gas-piping," "New Constituents of Draining Tiles," etc.—*Punch.*

There appears to be nothing so destructive to human life as empty fire-arms. A pistol or gun which every one believes to be unloaded is very likely to go off in some miraculous manner and kill some body, and as a rule ought to be feared more than known to be loaded.

An old traveler tells a pretty tough story about being lost in the woods with his dog, where he could find nothing to eat, and had to cut off the dog's tail which he boiled for himself, and afterwards gave the dog the bone! We would rather borrow a hundred dollars than believe that story.

The order of Knights of Pythias was founded in the city of Washington, in 1864. It is now flourishing in thirty-six States and Canada; a dispensation has been sent to Honolulu, and the order now has 800 lodges with a membership of 106,000.

MUCH has been said *pro* and *con* of the propriety of grinding corn and cobs together. Those who have genius for experimenting might serve their generation by giving attention to this topic.

PEACHES and nectarines are both of the same species, and may produce either the one or the other from the same seed; that is, a peach stone may produce a nectarine tree or a nectarine seed a peach tree.

Show me a people whose trade is dishonest, and I will show you a people whose religion is a sham.

BATHING with tincture of arnica flower is recommended for galls on horses.

The Coming Newspaper.

The Rev. Edward E. Hale, editor of *Old and New*, assuming the matter of a prophet, favors his readers, in the January number of that periodical, with the following prediction concerning the future of the newspaper: "For the magazines of the United States, the past year has been on the whole somewhat monotonous. Periodicals increase in number and in influence, and are likely to continue to do so; and among them the monthly literary magazines have a very distinct position and office. The progress of publication in point of frequency of utterance has been a long one. It began with the single manuscript, the work of years, unique, multiplied only by the repetitions of equally painful toil. Next came the professional work of hired scribes, or of slaves, or of monks; then the editions of two hundred and fifty, then thought enormous, and, in fact, often excessive, of the first century of printing; and so on, through folios, quartos, octavos, duodecimos, pamphlets, annuals, quarterlies, monthlies, weeklies, dailies, until the 'editions' of our great newspapers have actually brought us into the era of the hourly press. It need surprise nobody to see the next great typical 'enterprising journalist' establishing a periodical whose successive issues shall appear punctually every hour, twenty-four times a day, without any intermission for nights, Sundays, or holidays."

Weights of Various Kinds of Produce per Bushel.

Articles.	Weights per Bushel.
Apples, dried.....	26
Barley.....	48
Barley Malt (including weight of bags).....	54
Beans.....	60
Corn.....	56
Corn in ear.....	68 to 70
Coal.....	80
Hominy.....	60
Hair (plastering).....	33
Onion sets.....	25
Onions.....	56
Peaches, dried.....	33
Pens.....	60
Potatoes.....	60
Potatoes, Sweet.....	55
Rye.....	56
Rye Malt (including weight of sacks).....	56
Salt.....	56
Seeds, Clover.....	60
Timothy.....	45
Flax.....	56
Hemp.....	44
Canary.....	60
Millet.....	50
Hungarian Grass.....	50
Blue Grass.....	44
Wheat.....	60
Duckweed.....	52
Corn Meal.....	50
Turnips.....	60

By law of Ohio 62½ is a bushel of Clover Seed, and 32½ a bushel of Oats. In buying or selling seed, however, the customary weights given above, however, are the universal rule.

A young lady in a neighboring town has taken up dentistry for a living. All the gentlemen patronize her. When she puts her arm about the neck of the patient, and carresses the jaw of the offending member, the sensation is about as nice as they make 'em. One young man has become hopelessly infatuated with her. Consequently he hasn't a tooth in his head. She has pulled every blessed one of them. And made him two new sets and pulled them. She is now at work on his father's saw. He holds the saw.

PAYING debts is one of the best means in the world to deliver you from a thousand temptations from sin and vanity. Pay your debts, and you will not have wherewith to purchase a costly toy or a pernicious pleasure. In one word, pay your debts, and you will of necessity abstain from many indulgences which would certainly end in the utter destruction both of soul and body.

THERE is a grape-vine, near Santa Barbara, California, which covers 5,000 square feet of ground, the principal trunk being twelve inches in diameter. It has borne 60,000 bunches of ripe grapes or nearly 80,000 pounds, in a season. It was planted over a half century ago by Donna Dominguez from a vine riding-whip presented by a lover.

To be independent of your neighbor, you must first have acquired a perfect mastery over yourself. How should you subdue his faculties to obedience before you have trained your own to a perfect subservience to your will?

The Flemingsburg Democrat hears of two twin calves, 10 months old. The bull weighs 820 lbs., the heifer 670. The first gained 120 lbs., and the latter 70 lbs., in one month.

DISSOLVE a lump of copperas the size of a hickory nut, mix with swirl or feed, and give to a pig sick with kidney worm. Sure cure.

We should be careful on whom we bestow our benefits, for if we bestow them upon the base minded it is like throwing water into the sea.

INCENDIARIES have been burning hay in Lyon County, Kansas. It was done to prevent the immigration of Texas cattle.

SENSIBLE men show their sense by saying much in few words.

It is curious how little we feel the burden we put on the shoulders of others.

The light of friendship is like the light of phosphorus, seen plainest when all around is dark.

Frozen potatoes make more starch than fresh ones; they also make nice cakes.

Causes of Sudden Deaths.

Few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from diseases of the heart, do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, the experiment has been tried in Europe, and reported to a scientific congress held in Strasburg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a post mortem examination. In these cases only two were found that had died of diseases of the heart. Nine out of sixty-six died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs, that is, the lungs were so full of blood, they could not work, there not being room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are cold feet, tight clothing, costive bowels, sitting still until chilled after being warmed with labor or a rapid walk; going too suddenly from a close heated room into the cold air, especially after speaking, and sudden depressive news operating on the blood. These causes of sudden deaths being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen lives which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of heart complaint.

Agricultural Department.

How to Plant The Potato.

Plant never less than six inches deep, better seven; in sandy soil never less than seven or seven and a half. The reason is this, and it will show how many points it will cover: it will bury the seed so that the frost can not reach it, early as it is put in the ground; and if it should reach it, being buried so deeply, it will draw out gradually, which will save it. It is as well here, as in the cellar, may better sprout here than in the cellar. It will thus show above the ground in due time, when the frost has disappeared and the growing season sets in. The soil being well drained—an indispensable thing—the root will not hurt. There being a good mellow soil, with humus (vegetable matter) charging it, it will be comparatively dry and warm. This will save the seed, providing always it is sound; otherwise, affected with rot, it will be lost.

The distance of planting apart must depend upon the sort that is planted. A spreading potato—spreading in the hill must have more room. Thus, we plant the peach blows farther apart than the early rose. The latter will put its tubers close together, a nest of them, and hills can be put close together, say twelve to fourteen inches, or drop the seed (a single eye or two) continuously eight inches apart, the rows as close together as will permit with the cultivator, the nearer the better for the close growing roots. By thus planting, as will be seen, rather close, there will be no overgrowth, and, consequently, coarse, and it may be, however potatoes, but will there be necessarily many small ones, especially in some sorts, of which the early rose is a beautiful example. The size will be medium, large enough—just the thing for cooking; and there will be improved quality—a thing, we need not say, of no secondary importance.

Draining Corn Land.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* says that he drained twenty-five acres of wet land last winter, putting in large tiles, three and four feet deep. He planted corn on this ground about the 20th of May, and in consequence of continued rains he was able to plow it but three times, but he has harvested and sold the corn, and it averaged over eighty bushels per acre. The land had never before been plowed, because it was too wet for cultivation.

This, it appears to us, proves as conclusively as any single experiment can, that if land is properly underdrained, it will produce heavy crops of corn in very wet seasons. In all probability that piece of land would not have produced fifteen bushels of corn per acre this year without draining. Here, then, is a gain of 65 bushels per acre for the first year, worth \$45 or more. The extra yield of another will probably cover the entire expense of draining the land, and for all coming time this land will be worth at least two hundred per cent, more than it had been in its natural state.

Taking off the Sides of Animals.

A leather worker gives the following in the *Canada Farmer*: "We will suppose the animal dead and placed on its back; the operator by thrusting his knife point foremost and edge up, makes a slit the entire length of the carcass, from the chin, over the center of breast in the line of navel to the vent. Let him now stand by its side, with his face looking the way the head lies, and taking the fore foot in his left hand, run the point of his knife in the line of the cleft of the foot and cap of the knee, up the front of the leg and into the central slit of the bosom. For the hind leg, having reversed his position, let the slit be made in the line of the heel, over the center of the hock down the back of the ham into the central slit. In this way the hide when spread out will have a square form without long projections, and consequent deep indentations of its outline."

Irish Potatoes.

We have been asked several times what kinds of Irish potatoes are best suited to our soil and climate. We unhesitatingly pronounce the early rose and russet the two best; and if we were confined to one sort, we should take the early rose. Why! because it comes weeks in advance of all other good kinds, is free from rot, very prolific, is large enough, and free from knots. Not only this, but it is an admirable keeper, and hence is a good winter variety. To our taste, it is of the first quality, cooks quick, and is very mealy after being cooked, even when first dug.

A Device for Feeding Meal to Bees.

Several parties, having noticed in the proceedings of the Bee Keepers' Convention, lately held at Cleveland, that I described a simple method for feeding unbolted flour or rye meal to bees, without waste, have written to me requesting the process to be explained more fully, as they could not understand it from the reports given.

I do not wonder the device is not understood, as all the published reports that I have seen, are about as clear as mud on that subject; and as I find it to be rather troublesome to answer many letters: received in reference to it I will describe it for the benefit of your readers.

Take a box without cover, say five or six inches deep, by a foot square—size immaterial; knock off one end to put the meal in at and for a cover to tack on a piece of mosquito bar; this to be set up under some projecting shed or wide board to keep off the rain, near the spire, at an angle of about 45°, so that the meal will fall against the mosquito bar. The bees will load up their thighs with the meal, while holding on to the bar and in half the time it would take them if gathered in the ordinary way, and no meal can be blown away. If the bar should get worn so that the meal would fall out too freely, tack another piece over it. One meal feeder will answer for twelve colonies.

The meal answers as a substitute for pollen, and bee keepers should give it to their bees at the beginning of every season, whether natural pollen can be had or not. It will keep the bees busy and promote early breeding, and what is best of all will keep them out of the kitchen &c. Now is the time to give it.—*Rural World.*

Bye.

Why don't our farmers sow more rye? There is not a grain so good to yield a crop as this. It rarely if ever, winter kills, as a feed, it is excellent, and ground is not impoverished by its culture. Better far to sow rye, sell it, and buy wheat with the proceeds. Wheat is nearly always a failure here. One good crop in four is about the average, while rye rarely ever fails. Moreover, the returned straw crop from this cereal, if returned to the soil in the form of manure, as it should be, adds to its richness, and the roots, permeating the ground, in all directions and deeply, permits the air to circulate freely, and of this itself, adds manure to the land. Every farmer should sow at least one-fourth of tillable land in rye, and if this were done, the balance sheets would show decided gains upon the right side.

Clover.

What a glorious crop of grass this is. Soil is greatly benefited by it, by reason of its being loosened up, and the fallen straw and leaves add much wealth of manure; while as a feed nothing is better. Cows and sheep will fatten on it, and, much and butter can always be found on the table of the farmer who raises it.

Sheep.

Some way or other agriculture seems incomplete without a flock of sheep. They are essential to the thick-limbed longevity of the grass land, and all the world over in olden times they were esteemed as most important; and in the most improved agricultural country, viz., England, they are cherished by every farmer, from the highest to the lowest. The wool is one of the incomes which cannot be dispensed with, and the flocks are so managed that the tugs cut heavier and more valuable fleeces than older sheep; in fact, the fleeces of England not only weigh 30 per cent, heavier than those of the ewes, but make 10 or more per cent, higher prices. If any tenant farmer in the regular agricultural districts of England farmed without sheep, he would soon lose his crops, and nobody would rent to a man who did not practice sheep husbandry.—*Country Gent.*

Use Sulphur in Nests.

The powdered sulphur sold by druggists is a cheap and handy preventive of parasites upon young chickens. After a hen has been sitting till well established, sprinkle a small handful upon her eggs when she is off, and upon every part of the nest, and for a little distance all around it. Then when she goes on, disturb her enough to make her bristle her feathers, and then dust another handful down to the skin upon the head, neck, and every part of the body not in contact with the nest, and do not omit to put a pinch under each wing. Then, when the chickens are hatched, there will be no vermin whatever to leave the hen and gather the young, as is frequently the case when no precautions are taken. One thorough application, such as we have described, will suffice.—*Rural Home.*

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